

and convictions can triumph over the opposition of his colleagues. Meanwhile, the anxiety exists among the British here over the continued strong concentration of Turkish troops at Larnaca, where by reason of the withdrawal of the Italian, the position of the British forces has been sensibly weakened. The nationalists have brought up guns from Larnaca, which they recently seized, to within ten miles from the southern shore of the Dardanelles. The tension in Constantinople continues. The capital is full of disturbing rumors and many British war correspondents are arriving.

JUGO-SLAVIA OPPOSES RETURN OF TURKS

Minister in Paris Tells of Alliance With Bulgaria.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—Jugo-Slavia is not only opposed to the return of the Turks to Europe, M. Spalakovitch, Jugo-Slav Minister in Paris, told the Associated Press to-day after leaving Premier Poincaré, with whom he had a long talk on the Near Eastern situation.

The Minister explained that the Jugo-Slavs wished to live peacefully with the Turks, but that they already had in mind forming an alliance with Bulgaria and Turkey.

Turkey, he said, had sent arms and ammunition to Bulgaria, and if the Near East conference should finally restore Turkey's European territory there would be need for most rigid guarantees to prevent a dangerous situation in the Balkans. He urged, particularly, that the Allies hasten their efforts to solve the problem before it was too late to prevent untoward happenings.

SMYRNA RECEIVES SUFFICIENT FOOD

Twenty-two Americans Still in Stricken City.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Sept. 23.

Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol, American High Commissioner at Constantinople, reported to the State Department to-day under date of September 22 that conditions in Smyrna and other points in the Near East are improving. Food stores are sufficient, he said, for the immediate future. Refugees are being cared for adequately.

Admiral Bristol said that several special relief committees have been organized to help the American relief committee and will go to Mudania, Bursa and Rodosto, to assist in relieving refugees. He said that the American relief committee also are to be received at Salonica and Kavala.

A total of twenty-two Americans were known to be in Smyrna on September 22. They were: J. Kingley Birge, S. Caldwell, E. C. Jennings, Cass Reed, E. O. Jacob, Raymond Moreman, Furness Griswold, G. D. Hulke, J. L. Park, Samuel G. Caldwell, Lawrence, Miss Blackler, J. E. Archbell, William Dorth, Edward Yantis, E. P. Rogers, Chester Griwold, G. D. Hulke, J. L. Park, Samuel G. Caldwell, Lawrence, Miss Blackler, Theodore, Gallyannis and two men named Schellens and Gregory, their first names unknown to him.

In addition were American soldiers, which twenty-nine Americans had arrived there on September 21. They were Mr. and Mrs. Constantine Galantopoulou and six children, Mr. and Mrs. Ladopoulos and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Galantopoulou, Mr. and Mrs. Tseli and family of six, Mr. and Mrs. Yemana and one child, and a man named Levy.

SMYRNA RALLY TO-DAY TO URGE AMERICAN AID

Church Council to Have Meeting in Cathedral.

A mass meeting to discuss the Smyrna disaster will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Synod Hall of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. The speaker will be the Rev. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick and Robert E. Speer. The meeting will be under the auspices of the Federal Council of Churches.

MALTA SPEEDS TROOPS FOR CONSTANTINOPLE

Units of Atlantic Fleet Arriving on Way to Near East.

VALETTA, Malta, Sept. 23 (Associated Press).—Further military detachments for the reinforcement of the British forces in the Dardanelles are expected to leave soon for Constantinople and the preparations for their departure are actively proceeding.

Use of the second destroyer flotilla, detached from the Atlantic fleet to reinforce the squadron now in the straits, have commenced to come in. The battleship Centurion, which is returning here from England, is expected to proceed to Constantinople immediately after taking on supplies.

It is understood that in the event of hostilities in the Near East Malta will become a hospital base, as during the war. Preparations to this end are proceeding.

AUTONOMY OF THRACE BULGARIA'S SOLUTION

Sofia Sends Note Urging It as Only Way to Peace.

SOPIA, Sept. 23 (Associated Press).—The Bulgarian Government has addressed a note to the Great Powers and the League of Nations claiming, in connection with the approaching solution of the Near Eastern question, that autonomy for the whole of Thrace is the only solution capable of bringing calm to the Balkans.

SPAIN SAYS TWO WARSHIPS.

BARCELONA, Spain, Sept. 23.—Orders have been given to dismantle the ironclad and the corvette Nautilus next month. Both vessels are considered useless for further service. The Pelayo, a second-class battleship of 9,732 tons, has recently been used as a gunnery training ship. She was built in 1887, re-constructed in 1897 and partially rebuilt in 1910. The Nautilus is a composite sailing ship of 860 tons and has been used for training cadets.

DUBOIS TO QUIT DEBT BOARD.

PARIS, Sept. 23 (Associated Press).—Louis Dubois, French member and president of the Reparations Commission, is about to resign because of differences of views between himself and the French Government. It is understood, Senator Charles Jonnart, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, now in Rome as Provisional Ambassador to the Vatican, probably will be appointed his successor.

FOUND ANTI-TRUST

It is, see if it is advertised in the East and found columns of to-day's New York Herald.

RUSSIA WILL TAKE NO WARLIKE STEP

Soviet Foreign Minister Says She Is Trying to Localize Conflict.

WANTS PARTIN PARLEY

Will Not Permit Solution of Straits Question Without Participation.

CALLS ALLIES INSINCERE

Radek Urges Turkey and Russia to Demand Rights in Dardanelles.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Moscow, Sept. 23.—"The Constantinople situation is extremely serious," M. Karakhan, Soviet Foreign Minister, told THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent to-day. "It is difficult to predict what form future developments will take. Europe stands on the threshold of a new catastrophe. There are serious aspects for England which make the situation all the more threatening. England is not only threatening on her own account but has invited Jugo-Slavia, Rumania and Greece to help maintain British dominance of the straits."

"The real difficulty is hidden under the vague term 'freedom of the straits,' which means England can send her warships through the straits whenever she likes. Russia and the countries on the shores of the Black Sea contend that freedom of the straits can only be attained when England and the Allies leave them. The Russo-Turkish agreement of 1912 provided for the use of the straits for commercial purposes for all the world."

No Wish for Sovereignty.

"All the world admitted before the war Russia's preponderance over the straits. During the war a secret agreement was made by the Powers giving the complete sovereignty of Constantinople and the straits to Russia. That treaty is in our archives. We do not want such sovereignty, but we want our interests recognized. We will not permit a solution of the question without our participation."

"We will deliberate on what steps we shall take to safeguard our interests, such action being determined by circumstances. We particularly hope that Jugo-Slavia and Rumania will be sensible and will not meddle. This warning applies particularly to Rumania."

The Turks may have bought arms and ammunition from the Russians in the Caucasus, but M. Karakhan says he knows nothing about it. "It is premature to speak of the steps Russia will take," he continued, "but they will not be warlike steps. Russia is doing her best to localize the conflict, and the best way to localize it is to stop it with an immediate conference in which the Russians will participate. Otherwise the Turks will advance into Europe or will cause insurrection there and such a confusion as this."

"Russia is summoning a total disarmament conference in Moscow in October. If the British and the French have accepted, but Rumania has refused unless we give her Bessarabia."

The general impression here is one of quietness. Russia evidently will not assist Turkey in a military way. Her game seems to be to keep quiet and let other powers make the mistakes.

Karl Radek makes a slashing attack on the British with respect to the Dardanelles in to-day's Pravda. "When France wants to squeeze Germany," he writes, "England, fearing the loss of German markets, appears as an angel of peace and moderation. When England wants to squeeze Turkey, apropos of the Dardanelles, France becomes the angel of peace and moderation."

Radek thinks that France and England are both insincere, and that Kemal can take Constantinople and incite an insurrection in Thrace. He accuses England's talk of freedom of the seas when she holds the key to the Mediterranean, the Black Sea and the Persian Gulf. He eloquently urges Turkey and Russia to demand their rights with regard to the straits.

Two Objects in View.

"We therefore have regarded it as a matter of paramount importance to the interests of European peace that war in Asia Minor should not spread into Europe. We have therefore taken steps to strengthen our position in the Dardanelles and on the Bosphorus, with a view of achieving two objects, which I have indicated: First, that of securing the freedom of the straits, and, second, that of preventing this piracy, which devastated Asia, from crossing the narrow seas and lighting the dry tinder in the Balkans."

"In this respect we have been quite impartial as between the Greeks and the Turks. The Greeks when they occupied the southeastern corner of Asia Minor complained that we were allowing Turkish bandits to organize under the protection of our flag in the Chanak area, and once they entered that zone from a view of dispersing the bandits we warned them off and they had to leave."

"A few weeks ago the Greeks threatened to march on Constantinople. They brought up a division of troops from Asia Minor in order to cross the Taurus lines and enter the Turkish capital. It would have been, from a military point of view, a formidable counterstroke to the Turkish menace in Smyrna. But in order to do so they would have had to cross the neutral zone and enter territory which was occupied by the Allies."

"The French occupied the Tchatalja lines, but our General was the commander in chief of the allied forces. He warned the Greeks, in terms identical with those used to Mustafa Kemal Pasha in the Chanak area, namely, that he could not permit them to enter the neutral zone."

"We do not wish to hold Gallipoli and Chanak in the interests of Great Britain alone. We do not consider that Great Britain alone should have the sole responsibility there. We believe these important shores should be held under the auspices of the League of Nations in the interest of all nations alike."

"I again repeat what we just heard from Sir Charles Harbord, the proclamation he issued to the Greeks was identical with that issued to Mustafa Kemal. Therefore, so far as the neutral zone is concerned, we have been impartial in our attitude toward the Greeks and Turks. We have acted in the interest of peace in order to remove the danger of having war spread in Europe. The same motives are inspiring our actions to-day."

"It is suggested that we are provoking a conflict by staying at Chanak. It is essential in the opinion of our military advisers to hold Chanak in order to secure the freedom of the straits for unarmed vessels. Armed ships could pass and re-pass, whatever happened in

the straits. Peaceable merchantmen could not pass and, therefore, in the opinion of our military advisers, it is essential that Chanak be held in order to secure the real freedom of the straits for the purpose of peaceable intercourse between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea."

"For Rumania, a distinguished Rumanian told me the other day that the straits were a matter of life and death to his country. That is exactly true for Russia also. In the interests of the commerce of the world it is fundamental that the straits should be free from the possibility of such interference with their freedom as produced the disastrous results in 1914 and in subsequent years."

"There is a correspondent at Constantinople, who, for reasons which are not material to investigate at the present moment, is not a witness particularly friendly to myself but whom I would quote on the importance of preventing the Kemalists from crossing into Europe until peace has been established. I mean Gen. Maurice He said a couple of days ago:

"The nervousness among the Christians, the population, which has been much increased and their exodus is taking place. I cannot too strongly represent that in the present temper of the Moslems the evacuation of Istanbul or Chanak at this juncture might have a sequel which would make the fire of Smyrna pale."

"That is one reason why we think that it would be a peril to the world if we permitted the army which has left Smyrna a heap of blackened ruins to cross over into Europe until a permanent peace has been established and until the conditions of that peace are clearly defined."

"We do not go back on anything we have said about Constantinople remaining Turkish. We are not putting up any fight about the sovereignty of Constantinople, but peace must first of all be established and its conditions must be known."

"May I just say in conclusion that we are not departing in anything we are doing from the agreed policy of the Allies. This policy, which I enunciated to you about the straits, was agreed to in 1915. There is a substantial contribution must be secured from the philanthropic public."

"The future of the minorities in the Near East must be firmly determined within the next few weeks. The treaty that closes the present Greco-Turkish war must not be purely a Greco-Turkish treaty. The issues are wide issues involving fundamental questions of righteousness and justice, as well as the future peace of the world. The freedom of the straits is but one of the questions, but it is one of the most important. The total of these make a majority of the citizens of the former Ottoman Empire. The majority must not be ruled in the future by a minority which chances to have military power. Protection, if not a national home, must be provided for these minorities, or the great allied nations will be branded as the embodiments of ingratitude, selfishness and provincialism."

"For various reasons, that has been found impossible. America was not prepared to undertake any responsibility for Armenia; the French Government did not feel that it could continue to accept the responsibility for Cilicia; the Italians withdrew from southern Anatolia and the Greeks exchanged Mr. Venizelos for King Constantine."

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"I do not mean securing them by clauses in a treaty which would depend upon the caprice of any Government there might be in Constantinople. We had the promise before 1914 that the straits would be free, but German intrigue overcame not merely the sympathies which Turkey may have had with either France or England, but overcame the real Turkish interests and the straits were closed. That is why we are taking the step which we have already taken, and we shall do our best to secure an immediate conference between all the Powers concerned in order to establish permanent peace."

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GREECE READY TO FIGHT IF TURKS ENTER THRACE

Claims Seven Divisions Ready to Drive Out Kemalists; Warns Allies It Will Not Tolerate an Invasion.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 23 (Associated Press).—The Greeks, who claim to have seven divisions in Thrace, have informed the Allies that they will not tolerate an invasion by the Kemalists. They declare the scattered Hellenic forces have been unified and strengthened and are in a position to drive out the Nationalists.

Unless London and Paris come to an understanding with Athens, it is feared here that the Greek army in Thrace may act. If successful, the further fear is entertained that this might bring war to the gates of Constantinople.

ATHENS, Sept. 23 (Associated Press).—Greece, in the grip of a great national peril, is beginning to fear that she must ride alone against the menace of the Turkish military assistance to prevent the Turks from invading Thrace, but even that hope is fading rapidly.

With economic distress increasing and the prospect of a Turkish army marching through Thrace, and perhaps even to the Hellenic peninsula, the Greek people, as a whole, seem in no gracious mood. They whisper together in the streets.

ATHENS, Sept. 23 (Associated Press).—Reports of a Ministerial upheaval have been officially denied. Owing to the difficulties of agreeing on suitable appointments, the Government has decided to postpone the investigation of the present convocation of Parliament, which is scheduled to meet only after the organization of the new army for Thrace. This army will be composed of younger men. The class of 1922 will exclude men of Musaulman origin.

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LLOYD GEORGE SAYS PEACE IS SOLE OBJECT IN EAST

Continued from First Page.

lent to a defeat in that part of the world.

"With that object in view the Allies prepared as the first condition of the armistice with Turkey, signed October 30, 1918, the opening of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus and securing access to the Black Sea by allied occupation of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus ports. We therefore regard the freedom of those seas as of vital British interest and vital European interest."

"Therefore the first thing we had in mind in any steps we have taken in the last few days has been to insure that nothing be done which would be a precedent of those seas and the world wide interest of civilization. In doing this I would point out that we were taking no separate action, but simply carrying out the policy agreed upon by all the Allies in October, 1918. We have not departed one iota from the position we took then, and in doing so we have not betrayed the policy agreed upon by all the Allies as a whole vested in us."

"Would Stop War Spreading." "The second object we had in making our preparations was to prevent this exceptionally horrible war from spreading into Europe."

"I am not going to apportion the blame between the Greeks and the Turks. The time has not come for that, and it is not necessary that we do so in order to explain or defend our policy. I merely deal with the fact that one of the greatest commercial titles of the world has been practically devastated and that there have been massacres which in their horror are almost without example, even in that area."

"If any army which could not be restrained by its chiefs from perpetrating those outrages were permitted to cross into Europe, to occupy Constantinople, where you have a population of hundreds of thousands of Armenians and Greeks and some thousands of allied European nations, we have every reason to fear there would be a repetition of those horrible incidents. If it spread into Thrace, where there is so much inflammable material, rivalries of Turks, Greeks, Hungarians and Serbians, there is no knowing what might happen. You might have a conference which would be spread with a fury which could not easily be extinguished or arrested."

"There are many dangerous elements in that quarter of the world, and if you have a serious conflict of arms, religious races, maddened by the rooted hatred of centuries breaking out, you would have one more war in Europe, and it must not be forgotten that the great war of 1914 began in the Balkans."

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SMYRNA MASSACRE IS WORLD DISASTER

Near East Relief Official, Back From Asia Minor, Describes Conditions.

THE WORST SINCE 1916

Suffering of Half a Million Refugees Recalls Belgium, Vickrey Says.

ALLIES NEGLECT PLEDGES

Honorable Treatment of Minority Races Suggested as a Solution of Problem.

One of the colossal disasters of the world's history," is the description given by Charles V. Vickrey, general secretary of the Near East Relief, of the capture, burning and looting of Smyrna, and the attendant massacre. Mr. Vickrey returned aboard the Cunarder Mauretania yesterday from Palestine, Anatolia and the Caucasus, where he has been making a survey of conditions.

"The whole Near East is in a horrible mess," Mr. Vickrey said, "and the selfish fumbling of politicians more concerned about their little cargo boats in the Dardanelles than they are about the lives of hundreds of thousands of defenseless women and children in the interior are not helping the situation. The whole business is worse than it has been at any time since 1916. Smyrna and its hinterland are just beginning to suffer what other sections have endured more or less continuously since the close of the world war."

"Thirty days ago I was in Mersin, the port of Cilicia, with Gen. Harbord and I was told that the nearby city of Adana, which was almost wholly Armenian, with more than 50,000 inhabitants, has now less than 400 Armenian residents, these being chiefly the aged and infirm who were unable to flee when the French evacuated. I saw thousands of these former residents strewn along the Mediterranean seaboard as refugees, living in improvised camps all the way from Beirut to Alexandria."

"The Smyrna disaster is colossal. That is the only word for it. Nearly half a million refugees are to-day suffering from hunger, exposure and exile equal in terribleness to anything endured by Belgium or France. Reports received from H. C. Jaghuth, managing director of the Near East Relief in Constantinople, and from Dr. Wilfred Post, director of operations in Smyrna, indicate a need for vast quantities of food and other relief supplies far beyond the present resources of Near East Relief. At the first news of the disaster, which came while I was in Constantinople, our Constantinople warehouses were emptied of surplus supplies which were piled aboard American ships provided by Admiral Bristol and rushed to Smyrna within thirty-six hours. The sum of \$50,000 has just been added by special cash appropriation, but large additional contributions must be secured from the philanthropic public."

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